

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1775.

T H E

[NUMBER 1707.]

# NEW-YORK O R, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published the 23d Aug. 1775.  
Flour at 20<sup>th</sup> per Cent.  
A WHITE Loaf of such Flour to weigh  
1lb. 8 oz. for 4 Corners.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	50	Barley per Bushel	35
Flour	10	Oats	20
Brown Bread	14	Indian Corn	10
West-India Rum	3	Indian Corn Meal	10
New-England do.	3	Indian Corn Meal	10
Shrove-day Sugar	3	Indian Corn Meal	10
Single refined ditto	3	Indian Corn Meal	10
Molasses	3	Indian Corn Meal	10

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

Day	High Water	Sun's Rising	Sun's Setting
Thursday	11	5	6
Friday	11	5	6
Saturday	11	5	6
Sunday	11	5	6
Monday	11	5	6
Tuesday	11	5	6
Wednesday	11	5	6

Just published  
And to be had by the Author hereof,  
**RULES AND ORDERS**  
For regulating the  
**MILITIA**  
OF THE Colony of  
**NEW-YORK:**  
Recommended by the  
**PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,**  
August 12, 1775.  
And ordered to be printed.

**INDIAN LANDS**  
AT ST. VINCENTS  
Upon the first day of March 1776, will be exposed  
to public sale, at Kingston in the Island of St.  
Vincent,  
THAT valuable tract of land lately granted by  
His Majesty, to the Honourable General Monk-  
ton, on the following conditions, viz.  
The land to be sold for ready money, one  
third of the purchase money to be immediately  
paid in cash, at 55 per cent. Exchange, or in such  
bill of Exchange upon Britain as will be approved  
of at the time of sale.  
The remaining two thirds in four equal yearly  
payments, the first payment to be made on the first  
day of March 1777, upon the Royal Exchange of  
London, and so on the same day of each immediate  
following year, till the whole is completed.  
The land to remain at the disposal of the payment of  
the different instalments.  
Surveys are to be immediately empowered to  
divide the land into proper lots for plantations, and  
there will soon be regular plans of the whole made  
out, and lodged with William Crooke and Duncan  
Campbell, Esq. at St. Vincent; Messrs. Barthe-  
lemy and Barthelemy at St. Kitts; Robert Hodge Esq.,  
Robert Hodge Esq., Andrew Orant, and James Bail-  
lie, Esq. Grenada; and Charles Palmer, Esq. in  
Philpot Lane, London, for the inspection of the  
purchaser. And whoever is desirous of knowing fur-  
ther particulars, will please to apply to ROBERT  
G. LIVINGSTON.

To be SOLD,  
AT public vendue, on Wednesday the twen-  
tieth day of September next, at ten o'clock  
in the morning, at the dwelling house of William  
Dennison, in Hanover, in the county of Morris,  
said dwelling house with two rooms on a floor,  
with a good cellar and cellar kitchen; also a full-  
ing mill and shop, with all the tools and utensils,  
(of the first quality, and quite new) necessary for  
carrying on the clothing and dyeing business, well  
suited for custom, and on a never failing stream,  
the house and other buildings being all within a  
few yards of each other, with about 14 acres of  
good land, on which said buildings stand, about  
half of which is well timbered, the rest brought  
into proper improvement, &c. Auction to be made  
known at the time of sale, and the most reasonable  
time for payment will be allowed, by  
WILLIAM DENNISON.  
N. B. Vendue subject to adjournment.

**NOTICE** is hereby  
given to the creditors of Matthias Clark, an insolvent  
debtor, now confined in the common goal at  
New-Town, in the county of Suffolk, that  
they appear before Nathaniel Pettit and  
Samuel Lunday, Esqrs. two of the Judges  
of the Interior Court of Common Pleas, in  
and for the county of Suffolk, on the thir-  
tieth day of September next, at the Court-  
House at New-Town aforesaid, to show  
cause, if any they have, why an assignment  
of the said debtor's estate should not be  
made, and he discharged, pursuant to an  
act of the Governor, Council and General  
Assembly of the province of New-Jersey,  
entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent  
debtors."  
August 26th, 1775.

Extract from Dr. CLOSSY's introductory  
Lecture.

THE use of anatomy to the Surgeon,  
appears from the unanimous consent  
of all the Surgeons, and their attention to  
and skillfulness herein. From the writings  
of Hippocrates and Galen, who practised  
Surgery; from those of Fabricius, Hilde-  
brand, Wicquart, Francis I. Dean and others  
of the moderns; and yet more from the na-  
ture of the subjects falling under the ma-  
nagement of Surgeons. It happens some-  
times for example, that the skull is con-  
tused, fissured or fractured, from blows, falls  
or gun shot wounds; and the membranes  
within the skull, are by the shock separated  
from the bone, and from each other; but as  
many blood vessels pass between the bone  
and the membranes, and likewise between  
the membranes; some may be ruptured, and  
from the divided parts the blood will ex-  
trude, collect and press upon the brain, where  
by the symptoms of drowsiness, and a dimi-  
nution of intellectual powers, soon com-  
mence, and are succeeded by a Palsy, either  
partial as of some of the muscles, or total of  
the whole system of muscles, and even death  
itself; but in order to prevent these effects,  
the proximate cause, that is the extravasated  
blood is to be directly removed, or parts of  
the bone which may be pressed inwards,  
raised up; now there are places on the  
crown, under which the longitudinal sinus  
pass, being the greatest vessel within the  
skull, and through which all the blood re-  
turning from the brain and membrane,  
passes to the jugular veins, to be transmitted  
to the heart; moreover, the external mem-  
brane of the skull sends in productions,  
through all the sutures whereby the bones  
of the skull are connected; the tempo-  
rals are unequal within; the lower part  
of the frontal bone, is full of sinuosities;  
the occipital bone rises within; under the  
lower part of this bone too, the lateral  
sinus, which receives the blood from the  
longitudinal sinus to the jugular veins; but  
should an unskillful operator presume to re-  
pean on or over these places, he would pro-  
duce the very mischief, he pretends to  
mend, that is, he would cause extravasa-  
tions, where extravasated blood is intended  
to be removed, or splinters of bones the cause  
of convulsions.

The human eye among other disem-  
pers is liable to cataract, in which the crys-  
talline humour, either from the heat of the  
solar rays falling directly upon them or re-  
turned from reflecting bodies, of which there  
are numbers of examples, in Arabia and  
Egypt, according to Prosper Alpinius, by  
reason of the sand; in Hudson's Bay, as  
Mr. Ellis informs us, from the reflection of  
the snow; and in the West Indies, from the  
direct and reflected heat of the solar rays, is  
rendered opaque by being overcast; from  
such causes therefore the rays of the sun  
being inhibited to pass to the bottom of the  
eye, the perception of external objects, is  
rendered obscure or totally abolished; now  
this disorder is frequently cured by the opera-  
tion of couching; but to the success of this  
nice and useful attempt, an exact knowledge  
of the structure of the organ is required, of  
the relative positions of the tunics and  
humours among themselves.

Further, by an obstruction of the lachry-  
mal duct, or an intumescence of the lachry-  
mal sac within the nasal canal, the tears  
secreted by the lachrymal glands, instead  
of passing by the nose, fall down the cheek,  
in a manner not only very disagreeable to  
behold, but even dispoised by the fatness of  
the tears to bring on an inflammation of  
the eyelid; but to the due performance of  
this operation, a knowledge of the bones  
composing the canal, together with the  
structure of the sac and its ducts, is essential,  
lest the parts be destroyed by the operator,  
and the remedy be worse than the disease.

It happens sometime from repeated colds,  
that the membrane of the windpipe and  
larynx swell, so as even to contract the  
aperture, threatening suffocation to the  
patient; the like dangerous effects too, may  
happen from an inflammation of the mu-  
cous of the larynx adjacent to the trachea,  
or the compression of a gland; but if the  
internal, or external intumescence be not  
discussed opportunely, by bleeding, pur-  
ging, blisters, and desiccation; then is

the operation of bronchotomy, or division  
of the windpipe essentially necessary to the  
preservation of the patient, in order to ad-  
mit air into the lungs, without which life  
cannot be continued, so not for a minute:  
But to the right performance of this ope-  
ration, the situation of the carotid arteries  
and jugular veins ought to be regarded, for  
a division of their tunics would soon termi-  
nate the scene, partly from the velocity of  
the blood in those arteries, and partly from  
the size of the jugular veins.

And the same may be argued of the  
treatment of wounds, adjacent to these ves-  
sels, and of searching for extraneous bodies  
after gun shot wounds.

In the operation for the empyema, where  
one, or both cavities of the chest are filled  
with a purulent fluid, by reason of some  
antecedent inflammation; or by reason of  
the poverty of the blood, weak assimilating  
powers of the fibres, obstructions of the in-  
tercostal veins, or want of absorbing power  
in the membranes of the chest, with a fe-  
verous fluid. The situation of the intercostal  
arteries ought to be attended to, lest by  
an incision, a constant and imperceptible  
depletion, attended with a fluttering pulse,  
and a swooning, fill the cavity of the chest  
with blood: Further, the situation and ele-  
vation of the diaphragm is to be consider-  
ed in the horizontal position of the trunk;  
for I have known the diaphragm divided,  
being mistaken for the pleura; and the fluid  
fall from the cavity of the chest into the  
cavity of the belly.

In the very operation of bleeding in the  
flexure of the cubit, how frequently is the  
subcutaneous artery wounded, and an aneurism  
excited thereby? which aneurism is a dilata-  
tion of the artery; for by the division of  
one or two of the external tunics, compres-  
sing the canal, the remaining membrane  
being disproportioned in power, to the re-  
peated pulsations of the blood in the vibra-  
tions of the vessel, rises into a tumor, fol-  
lowed by an amputation sometimes, and at  
last with a very tedious and painful opera-  
tion, of tying the artery above and below  
the tumor, and removing the aneurismal  
sac. Now, to the performance of this  
operation, the branchings of the humeral  
artery, and their directions through the  
arm and cubit, ought to be duly understood,  
on account of their ligatures.

If the bones of the extremities are broken,  
as by falls, or gun shot wounds, and  
the fractures are transverse, or oblique, and  
without any considerable fissure in the  
bones, and the ends of the bones are  
brought by the operator into contact, and  
are kept tight by the splints and bandage,  
from falling under; the divided parts  
shooting out a callous, will, in forty or fifty  
days agglutinate the bones; which callus  
growing hard, will make them as firm as  
before: But sometimes bones are split from  
end to end, or broken into splinters, as by  
ponderous bodies falling on them, or falls  
of the trunk or gun shot wounds, and the  
term fist is compounded with the bones.  
In all which cases it is in vain to attempt a  
reunion of the parts; for the splinters of  
the bones and fist between the bodies of  
the bones, prevent any regular effect of the  
callous; so to prevent a gangrene, or mor-  
tification, or wasting suppurations, the re-  
moval of the limb is essential to the life of  
the patient: But if the operator is unac-  
quainted with the situation of the humeral,  
or cubital arteries, or with the course of  
the humeral or cubital arteries, he knows not  
where to apply the cushion of the tourni-  
quet, in order to compress the vessel and  
guard against the danger of excessive bleed-  
ings in the time of operation, or when the  
limb is amputated.

Mr. HOLT.  
I have before me an excellent prayer of  
Henry the Fourth, of France. If you see  
fit to insert it in your Journal, with some  
remarks upon it, it may be of use to Kings,  
as well as their subjects; should they read it.  
It is as follows.

Lord of hosts, who canst see through  
the thickest veil, and clearest disguise,  
who viewest the bottom of my heart, and  
the deepest designs of my enemies; who hast  
in thy hands, as well as before thine eyes,  
all the events which concern human life;  
if thou knowest that my reign will promote

thy glory, and the safety of thy people; if  
thou knowest that I have no other ambition  
in my soul, but to advance the honour of  
thy holy name, and the good of this state,  
favour O great God, the justice of my arms,  
and reduce all the rebels to acknowledge him  
whom thy sacred decrees, and the order of  
a lawful succession, have made their So-  
vereign; but if thy good providence has or-  
dered it otherwise, and thou seest that I  
should prove one of those Kings, whom thou  
givest in thine anger, take from me, O mer-  
ciful God, my life and my crown, make  
me this day a sacrifice to thy will, let my  
death end the calamities of France, and let  
my blood be the last that is spilt in this  
quarrel."

Did George the third, of Great Britain,  
duly consider the nature and quality of that  
war he is engaged in, with his American  
colonies, whom he his wick d ministers,  
and their bloody tools, stile rebels; did he  
recognize the principles upon which he is  
seated in the Throne, and discern the latent  
design of his insidious enemies, whom he  
deceives his friends; did he realize the principles  
by which those court Parasites are seduced,  
and the tendency of them; he would fore-  
see the danger of being dethroned, and be  
convinced of the madness and folly, as well  
as inequity of waging war with the Ameri-  
can colonies, the body of which are his best  
friends, and most loyal subjects, upon re-  
volution principles.

There are few political states in the world,  
but what have undergone frequent revolu-  
tions. But that which I have special re-  
ference to, is the great nation of affairs in En-  
gland in 1688, when King James the second  
abdicated the crown, and the prince and  
princess of Orange were declared King and  
Queen of England, and seated in the Throne,  
upon constitutional principles. This change  
is commonly called by way of eminence,  
the revolution.

Upon these principles, I mean those of  
magna charta, which is the constitutional  
basis of English government, King William  
and Queen Mary were seated in the Throne;  
and so has every royal Sovereign, that has  
swayed the British sceptre, from that time  
to this, had the royal diadem placed upon  
their heads. Upon this foundation, George  
the third was crowned King of England &c.  
as his royal predecessors or the illustrious  
house of Brunswick had been before him.—  
This grand charter therefore, must be the rule  
of his administration. By it, he has a right  
to insist upon the prerogatives of the crown,  
but is under indispensable obligations to  
maintain and defend the rights, liberties  
and privileges of the subject. And as the  
legislature has no right to make any laws,  
that infringe the liberties and privileges of  
the people; so it is very illegitimate for the  
executive powers of government to carry  
such oppressive laws into execution. "Mit-  
telst framed by a law" is so far from justifi-  
fying, that it is a very great aggravation  
of it.

Can the legislature of Great Britain then,  
be justified in their late tyrannical and op-  
pressive acts against the American colonies?  
Can the King be justified in adding his  
sanction to them? Can their fleets and ar-  
mies be justified, that are endeavouring to  
carry them into execution by the sword of  
war? Is there not reason to fear that the  
present reigning Sovereign is "a King God  
gave in his anger, and will take him away  
in his wrath?" And are not things ripening  
into a preparedness for such an event?

The Jacobinical Tories, it seems, sit at the  
helm of government, they are advocates for  
absolute monarchy, enemies to the revolution,  
and to the constitutional principles of  
freedom secured to the subject in magna  
charta; consequently cannot be friends but  
must be enemies to King George, as he is  
seated in the Throne upon constitutional  
principles: Enemies not in principle only,  
but in affection too! for some of them are  
relatively connected with, and all of them  
attached to the Stuart family, in opposition  
to the house of Brunswick. And it is more  
than probable, that whilst they are fawning-  
King George's ambition and desire of abso-  
lute monarchy, they are insidiously paving  
the way to pluck the crown from his head,  
and place it upon some branch of the Stuart  
family. For this purpose, they have en-  
sured the King, by inducing him to con-



not, in persecuting the American colonies, because they insist upon their constitutional rights of freedom. Later anguish in birth.

The main body of the American colonies are constitutional whigs. As such, they approve of the King's constitutional prerogative, in all its branches, and are ready to defend it, with their lives and fortunes; but, at the same time, they claim their own constitutional liberties and privileges, as justly they may; and think it their duty as well as interest to defend them. It is to be feared, however, that they are not so much united as they harmonize, and do not clash with the prerogative of the crown. Therefore, they are put upon the unhappy necessity of securing their freedom, by a defensive war, in the present difficult struggle with an arbitrary ministry at home, and their bloody tools of tyranny here; they cannot fight against the King, as he is seated upon the British Throne; but against an unconstitutional and tyrannical administration.

Very weak then, and impotent it is, for any to be terrified at, and to deter others from demanding their constitutional rights by the sword, upon emergent necessity, such as the present, which leaves us no alternative but that of slavery. But such persons there are not a few, weak women as well as men, who imagine, and represent it to be a fighting against the King. Whereas it really is fighting for him, as he is seated upon the Throne. And those whigs I have defined, are much more faithful friends and loyal subjects, than the tyrannical Tories. For the former, upon the principles of the constitution, would fix him upon the Throne; but the latter subvert the foundation of it, and would gladly pluck the crown from his head, and place it upon another prince, or upon a tyrannical, more agreeable to their political sentiments, and relative connexions. "The Throne" if it be not demolished, must be established by righteousness, and upheld by mercy. "If I might speak and be heard, I would say to the reigning prince on the Throne of Great Britain as one of the prophets did to Elisha, with a little variation, O King, 'all the men of thy conspiracy have brought thee even to the border of ruin: 'The men that were at peace with thee, have deceived thee, and prevailed against thee: they that eat thy bread, have enriched thy belly with the spoils of thy people, have laid a wound under thee: there is none understanding in him.'"

#### OBADIAH.

#### L O N D O N.

July 12. It is at length discovered, that the King of Prussia is actually going to invade Hanover to procure an invincibility for his claim upon Great Britain.

July 17. By the Nancy, Collier, we are informed, that the Provincials had taken possession of all the forts upon the Lakes, and were marching to Montreal and Quebec.

The shipwrights at Portsmouth Chatham, and Woolwich, have agreed to meet at Chatham, and proceed in a body to Deptford yard, in order to prevent the shipwrights at that place from doing any business.

The above persons have likewise resolved not to return to work, unless the men who are now at work (there being a few employed in the separate yards) are discharged, and their wages advanced, to 2s. 6d. per day.

By a letter received from an English gentleman of distinction at Paris, we are assured, that a camp is actually making out in the plain of Lunce for 60,000 French troops.

July 13. Yesterday the Sheriff waited on his Majesty at St. James's, to know when he would be pleased to be waited on with the City address and Petition, praying his Majesty to cause hostilities to cease between Great Britain and America, adopt such measures as will restore union, confidence, and peace over the British empire. They were graciously received, and his Majesty was pleased to appoint to morrow at two o'clock.

Last night the Alderman and Common Council were summoned to meet at Guild Hall at nine o'clock, in order to proceed from thence at one o'clock, with the Lord Mayor to St. James's and present the above Address to his Majesty.

The King's answer to the Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London.

"I am always ready to listen to the petitions of my subjects, and ever happy to comply with their reasonable requests; but while the constitutional authority of this kingdom is openly resisted by a part of my American subjects, I owe it to the rest of my people, of whose zeal and fidelity I have had such constant proofs, to continue and enforce those measures by which alone their rights and interests can be secured and maintained."

A letter from Portsmouth, dated July 10, says, "In my last I wrote you of a ship

and sometimes continued chief part of the night; but on Saturday it never ceased pouring down, and towards noon the wind began to rise, which increased soon afterwards to a mere hurricane, it blowing most furiously from the N. E. till near 10 o'clock at night. Infinite damage has been done to the crops of corn and tobacco, much wheat depulped in barns, a great number of trees blown down, almost every mill-dam in the country given way.—Capt. Robertson and Capt. M'Cunn, both lying at York town, bound for London, and laden with tobacco, were driven ashore, and much unladen before they could get off; but the Prospect, Norwood, likewise for London, with tobacco, had the good fortune to ride out the storm, and has received no injury. Some other smaller vessels were driven ashore, but will be got off with little damage.—At Norfolk all the small craft were driven ashore, besides some ships, which have been chiefly got off, except the Mercury man of war, Capt. M'Cartney, who lies in two feet water only; and there may be still left off.

—Capt. Squires, of the Otter sloop, going round to York in his tender, had very near perished in the storm, being cast away upon Back river, near Hampton; where his vessel was burnt by the people thereabouts, in return for his harbouring gentlemen's negroes, and suffering his sailors to steal poultry, hogs, &c. Two of the crew were run away slaves from Col. Wilton Miles Cary's quarters in King and Queen, who were taken soon after they got ashore; and his pilot, a mulatto man, was the property of Henry King, Esq; of Hampton, with whom, after skulking in the woods about 48 hours, he found means to paddle off in a canoe.

From Hampton we learn, that they began to receive melancholy accounts of the loss of lives &c. in the late storm. Mr. Roberts's vessel of Portsmouth, was cast away, and every soul on board perished, except the master and a boy. Two ships from Ireland are likewise lost.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, keeps cruising about, and at the time of the storm was up in James river, on a reconnoitring party. The Provincial Convention of Virginia, have published a declaration, of the motives and necessity of their meeting to exercise the powers of government, and deviating from the usual forms of proceeding. They have also appointed a committee of safety, with powers to appoint proper officers, to raise the military force of the colony, provide for, and direct their operations on any emergency, and command payment from the treasury for all the necessary expence; also to remove the treasury and records, in case of danger.

By a gentleman from London, who came passenger in the ship Baltimore, bound for Maryland we learn, that a certain Major John Campbell, son in law to Mont St. Luke La Corne, who was the French Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Canada, failed for Quebec about the middle of May last with 40,000l. from government, to disperse among the Canadian Indians, to induce them to fall upon the colonies; and he is to be this fall at Michilimackinack, and the Illinois, to meet the different tribes of Indians.

—Capt. Abbot, formerly a lieutenant in the artillery at Fort Detroit, also connected with the said Mont. La Corne (being married to a niece of his) left London much about the same time, with the like sum from government; his destination is among the Ohio Indians, and he is to build a fort at a place called St. Vincent's, where the French formerly had one, on the Ouabache which is to be a retreat for the Indians.

—And one Capt. Trent, a native of Pennsylvania, left London about the beginning of May, being intrusted by Lord North, with the like sum of 40,000l. to see the Indians to cut our throats.—His Lordship's chief counsellor in the above damnable scheme is a certain father Rabout, a Jesuit, who was taken prisoner last war at St. Francis by Major Rogers, and had then very near been hanged, the rope being about his neck; but upon making some material discoveries, he was reprieved from the gallows for that time. It is to be hoped, however, that the fatal tree still awaits the Jesuitical villain.

C A M B R I D G E, Sept. 7.

Governor Wentworth has left his retreat at the mouth of Piscataqua River, and taken refuge in Boston.

David Henly, Esq; of Charlestown, in this Colony, was lately appointed Major of Brigade in the Continental Army.

W A T E R T O W N, September 4.

The following Acts passed the General Assembly of this Colony in their late Session, viz.

An Act to confirm and establish the resolves of the several Provincial Congresses of this colony.

An Act for making and emitting of bills of public credit.

An Act declaratory of the right of certain towns and districts in the colony of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, to elect and depute a Representative or Repre-

any Great and General Court or Assembly, at any time to be held, and kept for the service of said colony.

An Act removing from their respective offices and places, all the officers, both civil and military, belonging to this colony, of holding or claiming to hold their respective offices or places, by or under any nomination, appointment or commission, made or granted by any Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, either with or without the advice and consent of the Council, or Assistants of the said Province, or by the major part of the Council or Assistants of said Province, in the absence of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, before the present meeting of this General Court.

An Act prescribing the form of an oath to be taken by all commission officers both civil and military, who have been commissioned for this colony, since the 19th day of July last, or may be hereafter commissioned, until the further order of this Great and General Court.

Sept. 11. A large ship of about 300 tons, laden with lumber, &c. bound from Piscataqua for the West Indies, which was lately taken by Capt. Bishop in the Lively, and ordered for Boston, was on Friday last retaken by a privateer from Beverly, and carried into Cape Ann. The master, one Middleman, and 6 or 8 sailors prisoners, arrived at Cambridge last Saturday.

W O R C E S T E R, September 6.

On Friday last passed through this town on their way to Cambridge, in order to visit General Washington, Major French, Esq; Foster, and a Cadet Derment, who lately arrived at Philadelphia in a ship from Cork, with clothing as is reported for fifteen hundred of the ministerial army; they were seized at Philadelphia, and are now liberated on their parole of honour.

We learn that the ministerial troops are very sickly, and that they are buried by cart loads privately—that there are six hospitals (all of them very large) full of the wounded in the battle at Bunker's hill.

T O T H E P U B L I C.

W E, Luke Raymond, Ebenezer Raymond, and Billy Saunders, of Newbury, having in a cruel and unjustifiable manner, been guilty of attacking, beating, and insulting William Buel Lucas, of Stamford, for which crime we are heartily sorry, and in the first place earnestly beg the forgiveness of said William B. Lucas, and of all other persons whom we have offended. And furthermore, we William Stone, James Hail, jun. Prince Howe, and Samuel Beebe, of Stamford, and John Bigelow, of Newbury, having been guilty of being drawn into the riotous Company above-mentioned, for which misconduct, we are heartily ashamed, and heartily sorry, and humbly ask the forgiveness of all whom we have offended.—Furthermore, we Prince Howe, James Hail, jun. and Samuel Beebe, aforesaid, having imprudently subscribed a certain Paper, said to be drawn up by Capt. Tyler Dibble; for which misconduct we are sorry, and humbly ask the forgiveness of all whom we have offended.—And furthermore, we, one and all, solemnly promise and declare, that we will, to the utmost of our power and ability exert ourselves in the Defence of our Country, in opposition to the King's Troops. In Witness and Confirmation of the above, we hereunto set our Hands, confining to have the above Confession printed. Dated in Stamford, the 15th day of September, 1775.

Luke Raymond, Ebenezer Raymond, Billy Saunders, Samuel Beebe, William Stone, Prince Howe, James Hail, jun. John Bigelow.

N. B. The above Lucas is accounted a true Son of Liberty, while the List of subscribers are reputed as having acted inimical to the Liberties of this Country.

Stamford, Sept. 9, 1775.

WHEREAS I Samuel Holly, of Stamford, have, in many instances appeared unfriendly to the Continental Congress, particularly in proclaiming against that Article of advertising those that do not adhere to their Advice, and in labelling on the Continental Fast Day; for which I freely acknowledge myself to blame, for which I heartily ask the forgiveness of my Country; and do promise, by the solemn Ties of Honour, Virtue, and Love of my Country, that I will for the future yield a strict adherence to their Advice; and be ready to sacrifice my Interest, and venture my Life, in the Defence of my Country. I declare that the above Confession may be published in the public Print.

7-5 SAMUEL HOLLY.

THE Trustees of Queen's College in New-Jersey, are hereby requested to take notice, that the Trustees of said College, at their last Board, have ordered their next Meeting to be held at New-Brunswick, on Wednesday the eleventh of October next, and that the Commencement for said College, be held on Thursday the twelfth of said Month.—The Members are expected to give their attendance accordingly.

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clerk. September 12, 1775.

T O B E S O L D.

On the PREMISES, at private Sale, A BEAUTIFUL Country Seat, consisting of 17 Acres of good Land, most of it Meadow, well fenced, situate in Morris County, Hanover Township, four Miles from Morris-Town, on the Road from thence to Newark and Perth-Ambury, and near a good Grift Mill. On the Land are the following Improvements, viz. An almost new Dwelling House two Stories high, and very convenient, with a large Kitchen at one End; a good Barn, and a small Orchard. The Whole very suitable for a Gentleman or Merchant, and good Payment will be expected.

7-10 JONAS PHILLIPS.

NEW BRIDG. Last Friday, arrived from a cruel vessel taken on the Capt. Malone 54 days, was a man of war from his ship is still detained. Last Week a vessel from the West Indies, a number of and retook the tenders men on to the right owner. On Saturday 1st of New York 1st same day, the ship and the snow Four a number of passengers. London. The ship and are still in this harbour, ment. There are thus detained by at anchor.

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any Great and General Court or Assembly, at any time to be held, and kept for the service of said colony.

An Act removing from their respective offices and places, all the officers, both civil and military, belonging to this colony, of holding or claiming to hold their respective offices or places, by or under any nomination, appointment or commission, made or granted by any Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, either with or without the advice and consent of the Council, or Assistants of the said Province, or by the major part of the Council or Assistants of said Province, in the absence of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, before the present meeting of this General Court.

An Act prescribing the form of an oath to be taken by all commission officers both civil and military, who have been commissioned for this colony, since the 19th day of July last, or may be hereafter commissioned, until the further order of this Great and General Court.

Sept. 11. A large ship of about 300 tons, laden with lumber, &c. bound from Piscataqua for the West Indies, which was lately taken by Capt. Bishop in the Lively, and ordered for Boston, was on Friday last retaken by a privateer from Beverly, and carried into Cape Ann. The master, one Middleman, and 6 or 8 sailors prisoners, arrived at Cambridge last Saturday.

W O R C E S T E R, September 6.

On Friday last passed through this town on their way to Cambridge, in order to visit General Washington, Major French, Esq; Foster, and a Cadet Derment, who lately arrived at Philadelphia in a ship from Cork, with clothing as is reported for fifteen hundred of the ministerial army; they were seized at Philadelphia, and are now liberated on their parole of honour.

We learn that the ministerial troops are very sickly, and that they are buried by cart loads privately—that there are six hospitals (all of them very large) full of the wounded in the battle at Bunker's hill.

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BRIDGE, September 14.

A Soldier from Boston, who was in a canoe, with a design to be taken on board, but being seen, a sergeant with a gun, in a boat, went to bring him back; but before they overtook him, he was got to near Dorchester Point, as to be within reach of four guns, when a small party being sent, and threatening to fire upon them, unless they came on shore, they thought proper to comply, and all surrendered themselves. The same day the 6 prisoners were sent to Cambridge, and the boats secured.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.

Last Friday arrived here the Swan sloop of war from a cruise, and brought in several vessels taken on the coast on a legal trade.

Capt. Malbone in a ship from Ireland in 54 days, was detained on board the Rose from war from Monday till Thursday, and his ship is still detained.

Last week a tender having taken a sloop from the West Indies, bound to Connecticut, a number of men in boats, boarded and retaken the sloop, with 7 or 8 of the tenders men on board, and returned her to the right owner.

On Saturday last sailed for Ireland the ship New York Packet, Capt. Fryer, the same day, the ship Francis, Capt. Bulkeley, and the ship Flora, Capt. Forrester, with a number of passengers on board, sailed for London. These three vessels were all stopped and are still detained by the man of war in this harbour, contrary to act of parliament. There are now upwards of 20 still thus detained by Capt. Wallace, and lying at anchor.

HARTFORD, Sept. 18.

Our last accounts from Ticonderoga advise, that the number of our men sent to parade before St. John's, was about 800, who about one mile and an half from the fort, fell into an Ambuscade of Regulars and Indians, who killed at the first fire 5 of our men, and wounded 8 more, 3 of whom are since dead. The enemy were soon routed, and forced to leave the ground with the loss of 6 of their Indians killed. What other loss they sustained, is not yet known. We are informed that Col. Allen, with 400 men, had cut off the communication between St. John's and Montreal. That when General Schuyler went down the Lake, he was sick with the Ague and Fever. That three large Boats were finished every week and sent after the Army with military Stores, provisions &c.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 8.

We mentioned in our last that the Rose men of war, with her flat of tenders and prizes lay near the west end of Fisher's Island. On Friday between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the whole ten in number, made sail, stretched across the mouth of this harbour, then bore away and went round the west end of Fisher's Island. About an hour before they came to fill they took a sloop (Capt. McGibbin) bound out from this harbour, with a cargo of horses, regularly cleared for Jamaica, whom they carried in to Newport where the sloop remains. On Saturday one of the men of war's tenders got on Shagwagook Reef, when her guns were taken out by another tender, and she afterwards drifted on Plum Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

Extract of a Letter from the American Camp, August 31, 1775.

"Since the affair at Plowed Hill, the ministerial troops remained quiet all Sunday night, but on Monday morning we were alarmed by a signal from Chelsea, and presently perceived that they were drawn up and in motion on the side of Banker's Hill, facing that way. It was immediately conjectured that they intended to attack us at high water, and in a short time 5 or 6000 of our men were marched to the entrenchment on Plowed Hill, and on the Charles-Town road. We waited there till near three o'clock in the afternoon, whilst the most awful silence was observed by both sides, until some of our men straggling along the walls fired upon the regular centries, which brought on several shot from the floating batteries, with the loss of one of the Bay soldiers. Since that time, they have thrown between twenty and thirty bombs, and a vast number of cannon ball but without doing any injury to our people.

"Unless very large reinforcements soon arrive, there will not be another engagement this year, as we have so vastly the superiority in point of numbers.—At present they lie tolerably still, except disturbing us at night with their bombs."

Extract of a Letter, dated Cambridge, 4th September, 1775.

"The enemy are endeavouring to annoy our new post with shot and bombs: Their shot have killed four and wounded three on this side. At Roxbury they killed three on Friday night.—A small loss.—We seldom refrain the fire. On Saturday we gave them a few 24 pounders, which we believe killed several of their men, as the first shot entered their guard house. Defectors are coming over to us every day."

By Captain Henderson of the ship Two Brothers, who arrived in this port on Wed-

nesday last from Carthagen and Malaga, which left place he left the third of August, we are informed that the Grand Spanish Fleet, consisting of eight sail of line of battle ships, ten frigates, three bombs, twelve schooners, and nine row galleys, five hundred sail of transports, with twenty five thousand troops on board, had sailed from Carthagen the 23d of June for the coast of Barbary, where they had landed (about fifteen miles to the eastward of Algiers) eight thousand men, who were opposed on the beach by about fifteen hundred men under cover of a slight breast-work, from which the Moors fired some cannon and musquetry, during the march of the Spanish troops, which did not prevent their taking possession of the breast work; immediately upon which the Moors retreated a small distance into the mountains, the Spaniards followed, and were surprised by a great number, supposed to be twenty thousand Moors, who had regularly entrenched themselves, in expectation of the Spaniards following the retreating party, from whence they attacked the Spaniards with such impetuosity, that before General O'Reilly, who had landed with eight thousand men, could come to their assistance, they were totally routed, with the loss of five thousand men killed and wounded, with the General who commanded.—General O'Reilly covered the retreat of such as could get off, and with the whole troops immediately embarked on board the transports and returned to Alicant.

A London paper of June 20, says, "Letters from the West of England inform us, that the clothing business was never known under so great a stagnation as at present, some thousands of poor in that branch being out of employ; and many of the most considerable clothiers having such quantities of goods by them, that nothing but the humane disposition of preserving a number of families from starving, could induce them to continue the journeyman in employment."

Sept. 18. This day the General Assembly of this Province met here.

Extract of a Letter from London, July 12.

"The Parliament is not sitting, and of course nothing transpires; things seem to bear a more favourable aspect; that fiery spirit of Administration with which we were at first threatened, is in a great measure appeased; the unanimity and unopposed measures entered into by the Colonies has opened their eyes, and I am inclined to hope will convince them of their error.—The undauntedness of your conduct throughout the whole of this disagreeable contest, is such as does you honour, and deserves to be handed down to the latest posterity; you have already shown them what you Americans can do, and that you are determined to risk your lives and properties in defence of your Liberties. I hope you will continue firm in your wise resolution of non-importation and non-exportation, this will occasion more noise, in particular among the manufacturers, as these people begin now to complain, and will continue so to do as their necessities increase.

We hear from Virginia, that five ships in Hampton road, during the late storm, were obliged to cut away their masts, and others were drove on shore 40 or 50 yards above high water; that most of the vessels in Norfolk harbour are ashore, some bottom upwards, others on the wharves.—Also that several vessels are ashore out side of the Capes Charles and Henry.

NEW YORK, September 21.

Capt. Cunningham from St. Thomas's, informs us, That on the 21st of July on his Passage from this Port for that Island, he met with a very violent Gale of Wind, attended with uncommon sharp Thunder and Lightning, which proved to be the very day the late Gale happened in the West Indies, and in which 16 Sail of French Vessels were cast away at Martinico, 6 or 7 at Santa Croix, and the Virgin Islands, and that all the Vessels at St. Kitts, Dominica, and St. Eustatia were obliged to put to Sea; that in the Island last mentioned the Planters had turned half of the Cane Lands into Provision Ground; that the Spaniards at Porto Rico had suffered very much in the said Gale; and that a Sloop that had sailed from St. Thomas's the 21st of July for Santa Croix, with five Gentlemen Passengers, had not been heard of at either Island as late as the 23d of August.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1775.

"The Ship Minerva, Capt. Ewing, from this Port, for Maryland, and the Ship Hibernia from Ireland, for this Place, are both lost at the Capes of Virginia, in the last Gale. The Friendship, Capt. Jan. lost all her Masts at Chesapeake. The Mercury Man of War is high and dry at Norfolk. The Virginians have burnt a Tender.

A Report prevails, that when Part of the Spanish Fleet passed Gibraltar, an Officer was dispatched by the English, on board the Spanish Admiral, desiring to know the Destination of his Armament, to which he answered, that he was not as yet made acquainted with it, but as soon as he should open his Orders, the English Commander should be gratified in his Inquiry.

St. John's, (12 Miles from St. John's) Sept. 8, 1775.

We embarked on Monday 28th of August, and proceeded from Ticonderoga to Crown Point;—there we encamped until Wednesday;—from thence down the Lake to a Place called Willborough, where we tarried that Night: In the Morning proceeded on our Passage to a Place near that, called the Four Brothers;—from thence to the Isle aux Moutons, where we remained until the second Division came up. From the Isle aux Moutons we proceeded to the Isle aux Noix, having staid there one Day went to St. John's, and were kindly saluted with Bombs and Cannon from the Fortifications. We immediately landed to entrench ourselves within about a Mile and an half of the Fort; but no sooner had we landed, than we were attacked by a Body of Indians and Regulars who lay in Ambush for us;—We lost four Soldiers on the Spot,—three more were mortally wounded, who died in about four Hours. Seven others were wounded, among whom are two Officers, Major Hobby and Capt. Mead. We drove the Enemy off, but thought it prudent to return to the Isle aux Noix, until our Artillery could come up.—We are determined to attack them shortly, and a bloody Engagement must ensue, as they are very strongly fortified, and a Number of Johnson's Indians are among them.—We have a few with us.

Another Letter from the same Place says, that the Officer who commanded the Party of the King's Troops, was either killed or wounded.

Capt. George Stewart, in the Sloop Recovery, lately arrived from the Mississippi, on the ninth and tenth instant, in lat. 30. 30. lon. 76. was in a hard gale of wind, from N E to N. On the eleventh in lat. 34. 13. lon. 75. 30. saw the wreck of a vessel, supposed to have been a single decked sloop, loaded with Wine, as the water to leeward was discoloured. Her quarter deck was off, the masts and boom at her bows.

On Tuesday Evening the Amboy Stage Boat in returning to this City with P. Sengier, was brought to by the Alias Man of War's Boat, and Capt. Tiley, an Officer belonging to Gen. Wooster's Regiment, taken out and carried on board the Man of War, with a Box of Papers in his Custody, also 3 Guns which were on board the Stage Boat. The Pretence for this felonious piratical Outrage, is said to be the detention of a suspected Person, who is on his parole of Honour in Gen. Wooster's Camp. This Person having been observed to follow at a Distance, a load of Powder on its Way to the Camp at Cambridge, was taken into Custody by the King's Men and carried to General Washington, who not finding any Evidence against him, sent him to General Wooster, who at his Request, permitted Capt. Tiley to go for him to Bardonia Town for a Box of Papers, which he said would clear his Character, and prove him to be a true Friend to the Liberties of America. It is imagined, that on his Intelligence, Capt. Tiley was detained. If so, it will be but Justice to retaliate on him any ill Usage Capt. Tiley may receive.

I the Person who last Monday Morning was inquiring near Vetsenberg Hall, for the Wife of Capt. William Dunlop, will wait on the Printer hereon, he may be informed where to find her.

Whereas it is currently reported, that several Persons in this City and Province have advanced the Price of their Goods, contrary to the 9th Resolve of the Continental Association in Congress; Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who apprehend they have been imposed on by paying such an advanced Price; that if they will enter a regular Complaint before the Committee, or Congress, and prove their Charge, they will not only obtain Redress, but proper Measures will be taken with the Delinquents to deter them from the like iniquitous Practices for the Future.

THE Printer hereon is obliged to request all his Customers, whose Accounts have been twelve Months, or a longer Time standing, to make immediate Payment, otherwise, as the increase of his Customers, has increased his Expense, without any immediate proportionable increase of Profit; he shall find himself distressed by that very Custom that was kindly intended for his Benefit, and be in a few Weeks under the Necessity of stopping his Paper.

Stanford, Sept. 11, 1775.

WHEREAS I the subscriber, being this day apprehended for being an Enemy to my Country, and for being guilty of detaining the Honourable the Continental Congress, and all other Friends to American Liberty; likewise for holding Meetings detrimental to the Laws, Liberty, and Honour of American Freedom; for which I do humbly and heartily beg Forgiveness of God, and all Friends to American Liberty: And I do hereby Promise before God, and my Country, to aid and assist in apprehending any Person, or Persons, that are supposed to be Enemies to American Liberty; and to do all in my Power to suppress any such Enemies, and to give the most secret and quick Information against any Enemy that I shall know of, conveyed, or conveyed on any such Occasion, against the good of my Country. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, the Day and Date above written; and this I desire to be transmitted to the public Print.

WILLIAM WHETEN.

[Many Places left out for want of Room]

To the Citizens and Freemen of the City of New York.

My dear Fellow Citizens, As the matter is at hand, cited by the charter of our City we have an opportunity of exercising a most valuable privilege, a privilege which many cities, greater and more opulent than ours have not. I mean that of the annual choice of our Officers. I think it will not be at all improper to consider the qualifications necessary to constitute a good Magistrate, and they may be, I think, reduced to a few words, namely, virtue, good sense, independence, and learning; that these are essential I think no one will deny. That all the members of our present corporation are endowed with these qualities, I think no one will be bold enough to affirm. If then it be admitted these qualifications are necessary, and that there are members of our corporation not endowed with them; but that there may be some virtuous, stupid, dependent, dissolute persons among them; then my dear Fellow Citizens, shew the world at our ensuing election that neither party nor undue influence shall so far blind you, as to make you choose men for Magistrates who may disgrace your choice. We have perhaps among us as many proper persons for that important office, as there are in any city of the size under heaven. Therefore for God's sake, for our city's sake, and for your own sakes, choose men of virtue, sense, independence, and learning; to the exclusion of the vicious, stupid, dependent, and illiterate.

CIVIS.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee House, at 12 o'clock,

To-morrow.

1 Hh. of East Wine,  
2 Pipes Sidery,  
6 Casks Red Port,  
12 Casks Raisins,  
And 30 Quarter Casks of best White Wine Vinegar.

77

In Committee of Safety for the Colony of New York, during the recess of the Provincial Congress.

September 7th 1775.

WHEREAS the Necessities of the Times have rendered it prudent to detain Capt. Isaac L. Wynn, and his Vessel, for Examination: And Whereas an Article has been inserted in Mr. Holt's New York Journal of this Day, that may be prejudicial to Capt. Wynn's Reputation: It is hereby certified; that after full Examination this Committee is entirely satisfied that he still maintains his former well known friendly Sentiments to the Liberties of America; and that he is therefore fully and freely permitted to prosecute his intended Voyage, without any Interruption or Molestation whatsoever; of which all the Friends of America are requested to take due Notice, and govern themselves towards him accordingly.

By Order,  
(Signed) JOHN HARRING Chairman,  
Attest. ROBERT BENSON, Secly.

[\* As by the manner or expression in the above certificate, it may possibly be thought by strangers to the transaction, that the article inserted by the Printer in his paper, was the ground of the suspicion raised against Capt. Wynn, and occasioned the pursuit, detention and examination of him and his vessel; the Printer therefore, who thinks his Reputation of as much importance, both public and private, as Capt. Wynn's, finds it necessary to inform the public that the information against Capt. Wynn, was given by one or two sailors who had belonged to the vessel, and the circumstance of his risking a vessel, loaded with a West India cargo, to Philadelphia, New York, and Newport, when she was bound to London, and especially when it was notorious, that the men of war in America, usually detained all the vessels they met with loaded with West India goods, gave credibility to the information, and strengthened the suspicion against Capt. Wynn. Measures were taken to bring him and his vessel back, and they were actually in custody long before the Printer had published the article above referred to, which was a simple short account of the affair, as it was publicly reported at the time; and surely he could not be blameable for mentioning in his paper, a report which the Committee thought sufficiently credible to authorize their proceeding upon it; and as after examination it appeared to them, that Capt. Wynn's character had received no blemish by the facts that had caused him to be suspected, neither could it be injured by mentioning those facts in a public paper.]

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Lawrence Kilburn, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to Judith Kilburn, Executrix, who has for Sale at her House next Door to the Hon. John Watts, Esq. wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable Terms for Cash, viz.

White Lead ground in Oil,  
Do. Do. dry.  
Red Lead,  
Spanish Brown ground in Oil,  
Do. Do. dry.  
Yellow Ocher, dry.  
Ground Oils, Do.  
Verdigrise ground in Oil,  
Do. dry.  
Rose Pink, Dutch Pink, Prussian Blue, Turkey Umber, Naples Yellow.  
Alto 6 by 8, 9 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14 Crown Window Glass; and sundry other Articles in the Painter's Way.



T R U T H.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**L O S T**

S T O L E N

FOR SALE,  
TWO ELEGANT SITUATIONS.

**I**F William Searles, who about five years ago kept a school at or near Hackensack, be yet alive, he is desired to inform the Printer hereof where he resides, that an application may be made to him, which will pay him for the trouble of giving that information.

Albany, the 28th day of August 1773  
 ABRAMHAM C. CUYLER.  
 CORNELIUS GLEN  
 STEPHEN LU H

**T**HE Partnership of Henry Van Vleck and Son, being dissolved, this is to request all persons who are indebted to Henry Van Vleck, or to said partnership of Henry Van Vleck and Son, either by bond, note, or book debt, to make speedy payment to Henry Van Vleck, or in his absence to Henry W. Perry. It is expected that those debts which have been long due, will be paid very soon, to prevent their being put into the hands of an Attorney.

3-7

## EARTHEN WARE

NOW manufacturing and to be sold at the well-known House called Katchemeh's Nead-House, about mid way between the New City Jail and the Tea-Water Pump, on the left-hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store-keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, possetings, milk pans of several fizes, jugs of several fizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quare, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and sauce basons, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, now tedious to particularize, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

**JONATHAN DURELL.**  
N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

10th. That the Congress have a tender regard to the freedom of speech, the rights of conscience, and particular liberty of the press, and that indulgence in these particulars may be consistent with our general fidelity; yet, for the public safety, be: *Resolved*. That if any person or persons shall hereafter oppose or deny the authority of the Continental or of this Congress, or the committee of safety, or the committees of the respective counties, cities, towns, or manors, precincts or districts in this colony, or diffuse any person or persons from obeying the recommendations of the Continental, or this Congress, or the committee of safety, or the committees aforesaid, and be thereof convicted, before the committee of the county, or any thirteen or more of their number, who shall or may meet upon a general call of the chairman of such committee where such person or persons may reside, that such committee shall cause such offenders to be dispersed; and for the second offence they shall be committed to close confinement, at their respective expense. And in case any of the said committees are unable to carry this, or any resolution into execution, they be hereby directed to apply to the next county committee, or commanding officer of the militia, or to the Congress, or the committee of safety of this colony, for necessary assistance, as the case may require. And if it shall be apparent that any violators of this resolution, shall reside in a county where there is no committee of the county, in such case, the matter shall be tabled before the committee of the next county: Provided, that no person shall be tried before the general committee of the city and county of New York upon the resolutions herein contained, unless the stated quorum be present; and in the city and county of Albany, unless there are present twenty-five members.

*Resolved*, that if any person be taken upon suspicion of any of the crimes in the above resolutions specified, he shall immediately be taken before the committee of the city, towns, manors, precincts, or districts where the offender shall have been taken up; and if upon examination the suspicion shall appear to the said committee to be grounded, that he be discharged. *Provided* also, that no person charged to be an offender, shall be tried upon any of the foregoing resolves until the persons to be judges of the offence, be first severally sworn to try and adjudge the person charged, without partiality, favour, or affection, or hope of reward, according to evidence; and that every witness who shall be examined on such trial, shall have the charge distinctly and clearly stated to him, and be thereupon sworn to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

**A true copy from the minutes.**  
**ROBERT BENSON, Secretary**

*To be sold by the Printer,*  
**D** OCTOR OGDEN's celebrated  
 ANTIDYSENTERIC PILLS, for the  
 Cure of the BLOODY FLUX.

**F O U N D**

**B**Y Rackiel Hawley, in Salem, Woffcheiter County, in his pasture, the 20th of July last, a likely Sorrel Mare, with a lightish mare and tall, her left hind foot, below the fetlock, and one half the hoof, white, a natural pacer and trotter, supposed to have been stolen and left near the said place. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have the said Mare, on application to the subscriber.

**FERRIS HAWLEY.**

Salem, Woffcheiter County, }  
Province of New York. } 4-7.

**WANTS A PLACE.**  
A Young Man who was educated at the University of Glasgow, and of an indisputable character, is willing to engage for a year, either in a public school or a private family. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. A—3.

cutlery & quire de cutlery.

R.<sup>d</sup> SAUSE. CUTLER



The advertisement features a central text box with the name 'R.<sup>d</sup> SAUSE. CUTLER' in a bold, serif font. Surrounding this text is a decorative border composed of various cutlery items, including knives, scissors, and a fork, arranged in a symmetrical pattern. The items are rendered in a detailed, engraved style.

**HAS FOR SALE**  
At his Jewelry, Hardware, and Cutlery store, the  
lowest and of the Fly Market.  
**SMALL SWORDS** and Cuttans de Chaffie's of  
various sorts, with a General Assortment of the  
above articles, which may be had on moderate  
terms for cash, buy: old Gold, Silver, Tortois shell,  
and Ivory.—Those who have demands on him,  
are desired to furnish him with their accomps, and  
any who are indebted to him are entreated to dis-  
charge the same as soon as possible. 50—

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscribers, or to Jacob Rhinelandt; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

bring in the accounts for payment.  
**JAMES DESBROSSES**, jun. Executor.  
**SARAH BUTLER**, Executrix.  
**N. B.** An assortment of dry goods, and sundry  
 other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable,  
 to close the sale.  
 2202 New-York, August 26, 1775.

**HENRY O'BRIAN,**  
*Stay Maker from DUBLIN.*

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he has hitherto received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a close and constant attendance to his business, with an obliging readiness to serve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath a kinds of Stays ready made in the newest and newest fashions, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats, Riding duff, &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the Publick's humble servant, at the sign of the Stays, in Broad Street, near the City-Hall. 25—

ON Sunday July 30th, the house of the subscriber was broken open and robbed of sundry articles, viz. a silver watch, with a silver dial plate, marked *London*, the number *forgot*; a silver punch ladle with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom *R. C.* a large table spoon, mark *unknown*; a pair of silver tongs buckles, a pair marked *R. C.* and a *P.C.S.*; an odd ditto marked *J. S.*; a pair of silver carved knee buckles; a silver tea spoon, *old do. do.* one of them marked *M. C.* a *flone* box in the form of a prayer book, with sundry pieces of old gold and silver, viz. a half *johnniter*, a half guinea, a dollar, and a French crown, sundry notes of hand, one of *Abraham* worth, for *ten*. a bill of sale for a negro woman, purchased at *Neal* there, at *£8*, which was on the back; and a bag of *rice*, a box of *clothes*. *Find out* the goods, and apprehend the thief. Shall receive *FOURTY SHILLINGS* reward from

— RICHARD CORNELL.

*Shortly will be Published,*  
**P**LAIN concise practical remarks on the treat-  
ment of Wounds and Fractures; to which will  
be added, a short Appendix on Camp and Military  
Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young  
Military Surgeons, in North America.  
By JOHN JONES, M. D.  
Professor of Surgery in the College of New-York.  
Subscription taken in by the publisher.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Coffee-House;  
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings  
four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.